

**BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR
QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH PROPERTY**

**MUP83-054W
WN#6634
CP 12616**

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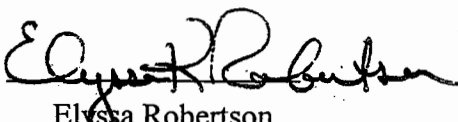

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REC conducted a general biological survey of the approximately 8.67 acre Queen of Angels Church site located at 2569 West Victoria Drive in the Alpine Planning Area, County of San Diego. The project is located within the Metro-Lakeside Jamul Segment of the County's Subarea Plan of the MSCP and is subject to the requirements of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO). This report describes and assesses the biological resources onsite, identifies impacts to these resources from the proposed development and identifies mitigation measures that conform to the BMO, therefore reducing any impacts to below a level of significance.

The project proposes to expand an existing church. Proposed improvements include a new 740 seat church building, a 7,300 square foot administration building, a 22,000 square foot hall, 233 total parking spaces, a retention basin, and an additional entrance. There is an existing open space easement (TM #4958) onsite.

The biological resources onsite includes two habitat communities; southern mixed chaparral and developed land in addition to some rock outcrops.

No state or federally listed plant or animal species were observed onsite.

The proposed project will impact ~~5.50~~ 5.77 acres of southern mixed chaparral onsite. The existing open space (TM 4958) onsite is impact neutral and therefore will not require mitigation. This impact will require ~~2.75~~ 2.89 acres, calculated at a 0.5:1 ratio, of southern mixed chaparral habitat to be purchased offsite in an approved mitigation bank within the County's MSCP boundaries. Implementation of the mitigation measures will reduce all significant impact to below a level of significance and ensure that the project is in compliance with the MSCP, County Subarea Plan and the BMO.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared to document the existing biological resources on the Queen of Angels Church project site and to further determine the potential for impacts to sensitive biological resources from the proposed project design.

2.1 Project Description

The proposed project is a church expansion on approximately 8.67 acres within the community of Alpine. The improvements proposed include a new 740 seat church building, a 7,300 square foot administration building, a 22,000 square foot hall, 233 total parking spaces, a retention basin, and an additional entrance. There is an existing open space easement (TM #4958) onsite. No offsite improvements will be required for the proposed project.

2.2 Topography, Soils, and Land Use

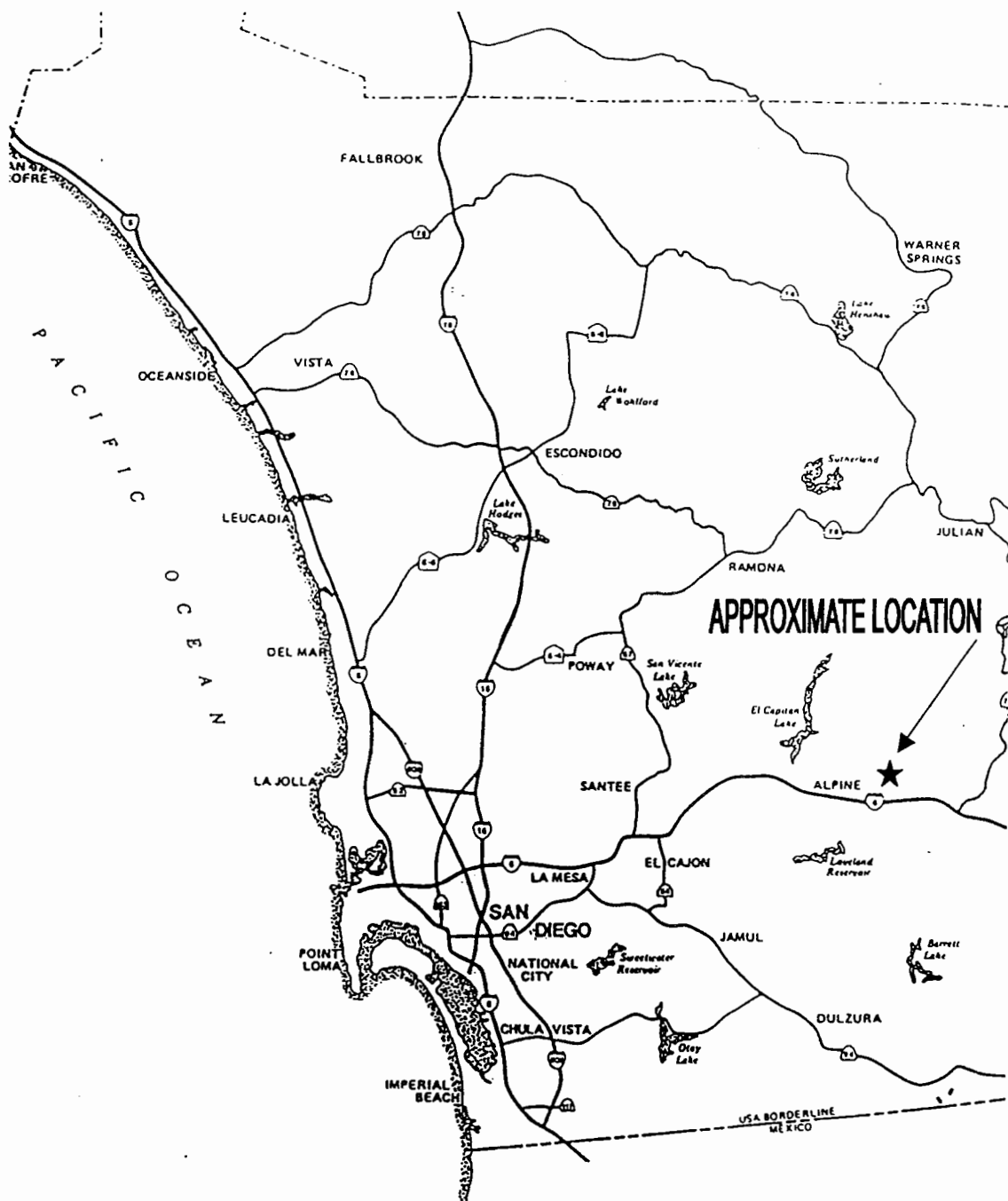
The project site is located on the Alpine USGS 7.5' minute quad, township 15 south, range 2 east at 2569 West Victoria Drive, Alpine, in the eastern portion of the County of San Diego. Topography onsite ranges from approximately 2070 to 2120 feet above mean sea level. The site is bounded on the north, south, and east by residential homes and partially undeveloped lands and to the west by West Victoria Drive (Figures 1 and 2).

The majority of the land onsite appears to have been cleared in the past greatly reducing the quality of the southern mixed chaparral habitat onsite. Hay bales have been placed, probably to control erosion after clearing. There are a number of odd cut ditches present across the site possibly made to channel surface flow. County documentation provides evidence that grading/clearing has occurred numerous times on the project site. No exact dates of clearing are available and no permits or violations have been issued as a result of these clearings. An existing open space easement exists on the eastern boundary of the site (TM #4958). This easement was for the previous subdivision and placed primarily for avoidance of onsite drainage features.

Soils onsite consist of CiD2 (Cienega coarse sandy loam, 5-15% slopes eroded) and CmE2 (Cienega rocky coarse sandy loam, 9-30% eroded) (USDA 1973).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

A biological and sensitive plant surveys were conducted onsite on May 2 and May 9, 2002 by REC biologists, Denise Moe, Catherine MacGregor and Linda Slobodnik (Table 1). The property was surveyed on foot. All habitats were visited and all observed plants and animal were identified. Scat, tracks, burrows, vocalizations, or direct observation with the aid of binoculars identified animals. All plant and animal species observed on-site are listed in Appendix A and B. Nomenclature for this report conforms to Hickman (1993), Munz (1974) or Beauchamp (1986) for plants, Holland (1986) for plant

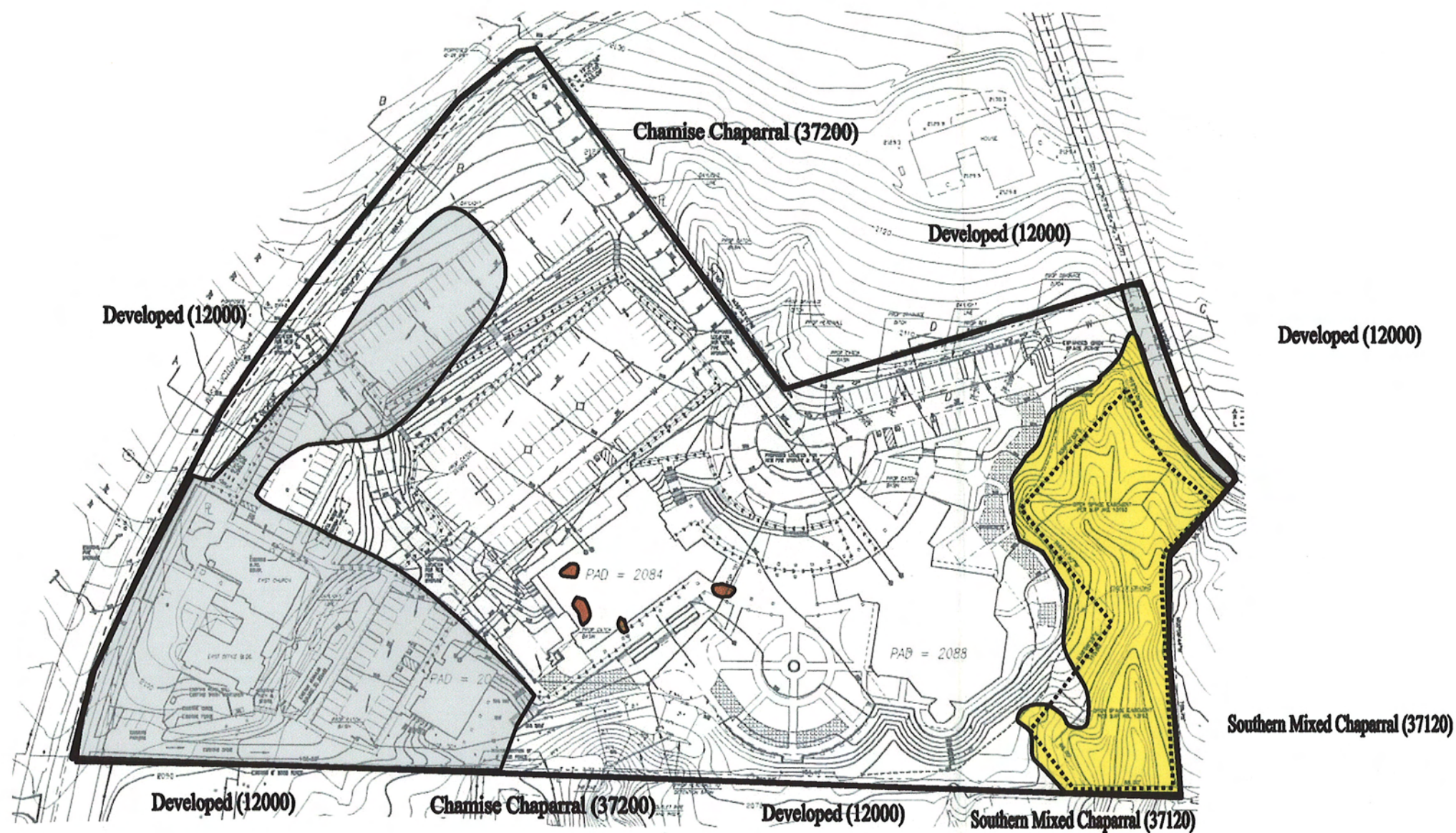


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**REGIONAL LOCATION
QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH**
NO SCALE



**Figure
1**



- Legend**
- Disturbed Southern Mixed Chaparral (37120)
 - Southern Mixed Chaparral (37120)
 - Developed (12000)
 - Rocky Outcrops
 - Open Space Easement TM #13193

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Scale 1"=116'
 P & D Consultants, Inc.

Queen of Angels Catholic Church Biological Resources Map

4-03



Figure
 3

communities and habitat types, American Ornithological Union (AOU 1982) for birds, Jones (1992) for mammals, and Powell (1979) for insects. Habitats were mapped in accordance with current County of San Diego mapping requirements.

TABLE 1 SURVEYS CONDUCTED ON THE QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH SITE							
Date	Survey Type	Start Time	End Time	Temp (°F)	Sky	Wind (mph)	Biologists
5/2/02	Habitat Assessment						Denise Moe
5/9/02	Biological and Sensitive Plant	1315	1500	75-87°	Clear	Begin: 3.3-5.4 End: 2.7-3.5	Catherine MacGregor Linda Slobodnik

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Vegetation

Vegetation was mapped on foot (Figure 3) by REC biologists Catherine MacGregor, Linda Slobodnik, and Denise Moe. A 1 inch = 116 feet scale topographic map was used to map the location of vegetation types. Photographs were taken of the proposed site for future reference (Figure 4).

Habitat descriptions are based on the County of San Diego's Biological Mapping Requirements (Oberbauer 1996). According to a negative declaration by the County of San Diego in 1991, following a previous biological survey, this site supported mixed chaparral having several small drainages dissecting the site with associated riparian vegetation. The site has since been disturbed and maintained, and no riparian vegetation was observed during current surveys. The project site currently supports two habitat types: southern mixed chaparral and developed land along with some rock outcrops. A complete list of plant species observed onsite is included in Appendix A.

Southern Mixed Chaparral (Habitat Code: 37120)

This habitat occupies approximately 6.52 acres onsite. The largest area of southern mixed chaparral onsite, 5.60 acres, is predominately post-disturbance successional habitat which represents re-growth following grading and is composed primarily of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and coast deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*) with white sage (*Salvia apiana*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), and long-stem golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*). Sparse chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) occur in this area. Due to the disturbed nature of this habitat a number of non-native species such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), red-stem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) can be found here. Small areas of rock outcrops exist in this habitat.

The remaining southern mixed chaparral onsite occupies approximately 0.92-acre onsite is of much better quality. The majority of this habitat (0.75-acre) occurs in an existing

open space easement (TM #4958) required by the previous landowner primarily for avoidance of the drainage and limited riparian resources. It occurs near the southeastern boundary of the property and is composed primarily of chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) and mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), with sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*) and a sparse herbaceous component of monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), California goldenback fern (*Pentagramma triangularis*) and Cleveland's lip fern (*Cheilanthes clevelandii*).

Rock Outcrops (No Habitat Code)

The County of San Diego considers rock outcrops a unique microhabitat. Four rock outcrops occur onsite.

Developed Land (Habitat Code: 12000)

This area occupies approximately 2.15 acres onsite. This area is comprised of the existing Queen of Angels Church buildings, parking area, and a small area adjacent to Hale Road.

4.2 Wildlife

Wildlife species were observed either through direct observations, tracks, scats or nests. Animal species observed included three species of insect, four species of bird, and five mammal species. A complete list of animal species observed onsite is included in Appendix B.

Invertebrates

Three insect species were observed onsite, including wasp (*Hymenoptera sp.*), dragonfly (*Anisoptera sp.*), and Behr's metalmark (*Apodemia mormo virgulti*).

Birds

Four species of bird were observed onsite, Lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*).

Mammals

Onsite, five mammal species were observed. Two cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus auduboni*) were noted onsite. Coyote (*Canis latrans*) scat provided evidence of that species onsite. Ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beechyi*) holes and scat were common onsite as were gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) mounds (*Microtus californicus*). Two California pocket mice (*Chaetodipus californicus*) were found dead together in the disturbed habitat, there were no signs of predation and their cause of death is unknown.

5.0 SENSITIVE RESOURCES

Sensitive or special interest plant and wildlife species and habitats are those that are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive habitats, as identified by these same groups, are those that generally support plant or wildlife species considered sensitive by these resource protection agencies or groups. Sensitive species and habitats are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, particular susceptibility to human disturbance, degradation due to development or invasion by non-native species, or a combination of all of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources include: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); (USFWS, 1996 and 1997), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (CDFG, 1992, 1994 and 1997), San Diego County Sensitive Plant List (2001), Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) (1997), and the California Native Plant Society (Skinner 1994).

5.1 Sensitive Habitats

One sensitive habitat, southern mixed chaparral, was observed along with some rock outcrops. Southern Mixed Chaparral is considered by the County of San Diego to be a sensitive habitat. Chaparral is an important habitat in forming a composite of habitats as part of the MSCP for multiple habitat preservation.

No sensitive avian habitats were observed onsite or on offsite adjacent parcels.

The County of San Diego considers rock outcrops to be a sensitive microhabitat adding diversity to the vegetation communities by providing cover and potential nesting cavities for several wildlife species. Some reptile species are attracted to the sun-warmed surfaces of rock faces. Birds may use boulders for perching, resting and vantage points for foraging.

5.1.2 Sensitive Plants

Sensitive or special interest plant species are those that are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive plant species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors.

Sensitive plant species with the potential to occur onsite are discussed in Appendix C. No state or federally listed plant species were observed onsite.

5.1.3 Sensitive Animals

Sensitive or special interest wildlife species and habitats are those that are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal

resource conservation agencies. Sensitive species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sensitive wildlife species with the potential to occur onsite are discussed in Appendix D.

No state or federally listed wildlife species were observed onsite. The mice found onsite were identified not to be the sensitive Pacific little pocket mouse, a federal and state species of concern, nor the Dulzura pocket mouse, a state species of concern (Jones, 1992).

6.0 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS

Impacts on biological resources can be categorized as direct, indirect, or cumulative. Direct impacts are a result of project implementation, and generally include: the loss of vegetation and sensitive habitats and populations; the introduction of non-native species which may out-compete and displace native vegetation; activity-related to mortalities of wildlife; loss of foraging, nesting or burrowing habitat; destruction of breeding habitats; and fragmentation of wildlife corridors. Indirect impacts occur as a result of the increase in human encroachment in the natural environment and include: off-road vehicle use which impacts sensitive plant or animal species; harassment and or collection of wildlife species; intrusion and wildlife mortality by domestic pets in open space areas following residential development; and inadvertent increased wildlife mortalities along roads. Cumulative impacts occur as a result of on-going direct and indirect impacts for unrelated or fragmented projects overall. Cumulative impacts are assessed on a regional basis and determined the overall effect of numerous activities on a sensitive resource over a larger area.

Generally, there are three levels of adverse impacts associated with biological resources: significant, locally important, and not significant. The County of San Diego adopted the regional Multiple Species Conservation Program and the Subarea Plan in 1997. To implement the Subarea the Plan the County enacted the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO). These documents identify biological resources and, indirectly, thresholds for significance. Habitats are classified in different tier levels that require different levels of mitigation. Habitats within Tiers I to III, require mitigation under the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and therefore are considered significant.

6.1 Proposed Project Impacts

The proposed project is the expansion of an existing church. The improvements proposed include a new 740 seat church building, a 7,300 square foot administration building, a 22,000 square foot hall, 233 total parking spaces, and an additional entrance. Fire Marshal Bob Withers has approved a 50-foot Limited Building Zone (fire buffer). Hyndman and Hyndman will submit the letter of approval. An open space easement currently exists onsite.

The proposed project would have direct impacts through loss of habitat due to grading and fire clearing (Table 2). Direct impacts were calculated based on the habitat map overlain on the grading limits shown on the Queen of Angels grading plans.

<p align="center">Table 2 Habitat Acreage and Anticipated Impacts on the Queen of Angels Site</p>				
Habitat and Tier Level	Total Acres	Proposed Project Impacts (Grading and Fire Clearing)	Percent of Total Acres Impacted	Remainder (acres)
Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)	6.52	5.50 <u>5.77</u>	84.36% <u>88.50%</u>	1.02 <u>0.75</u>
Developed (Tier IV)	2.15	0.00	0.00	2.15
Total	8.67	5.50 <u>5.77</u>	63.44% <u>66.55%</u>	3.17 <u>2.90</u>

6.2 Significance Of Impacts

Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)

This habitat is afforded protection under the MSCP. Any loss of this habitat is considered a significant impact since it is considered a sensitive. The proposed project will impact approximately ~~5.50~~ 5.59 acres of disturbed southern mixed chaparral due to grading and fire buffer. A small area (0.08 acre) of higher quality southern mixed chaparral will also be impacted due to placement of (Limited Building Zones) fire buffers. The area within the existing open space will be impact neutral and protected with fencing.

Developed (Tier IV)

No impacts to the developed areas are proposed.

Sensitive Species

No sensitive wildlife or plant species were observed onsite and therefore no significant impacts are proposed.

7.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION

7.1 Biological Mitigation Ordinance/Subarea Compliance

The project is located within the Metro-Lakeside Jamul Segment of the County's Subarea Plan of the MSCP and is subject to the requirements of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO) unless specifically exempt from it pursuant to Article IX. The BMO sets forth the criteria for avoiding impacts to the BRCA and to significant sensitive plant and animal populations. The BMO policy emphasizes directing efforts toward

preservation of the largest continuous areas of habitat, linkages between such habitats and significant populations of sensitive species.

Under CEQA, mitigation is required for all significant biological impacts (i.e. impacts within highly constrained areas). Mitigation guidelines include in order of preference, 1) avoidance of impacts, 2) minimization of the impacts to the maximum extent practicable, and 3) mitigation, only if avoidance is not feasible and the impacts have been minimized. Whenever possible, the significant impact should be avoided using design alternatives such as increasing development density in disturbed habitats while reducing or eliminating density in areas that support sensitive biological resources. If it is not feasible to avoid the impact due to either jurisdictional policy or to economic or topographic constraints, then minimizing of impacts should be considered. Impacts on significant resources should be minimized to the greatest extent feasible.

Minimization of impacts may be achieved by: decreasing lot size, narrowing roadways, increasing buffer zones, etc. If unavoidable impacts to significant resources would still occur, mitigation would be required in conformance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance.

The following mitigation measures are recommendations to offset significant impacts. Recommendations are also given to offset locally important biological impacts. Although mitigation measures are not often required for locally important impacts, local jurisdictions often implement these measures to minimize cumulative impacts within the region. No mitigation is required for impacts to the developed habitat.

Impacts to biological resources, per habitat, are discussed below with corresponding mitigation and level of significance after mitigation. Table 3 summarizes each habitat, acreage of impacts, ratio required, conservation onsite and proposed onsite and offsite mitigation.

<p align="center">Table 3 Habitat Impacts and Mitigation for the Queen of Angels Church Site</p>					
Habitat	Total Acres	Proposed Project Impact Acreage	Impact Neutral Open Space Onsite	Mitigation Ratio	Offsite Mitigation Required (acres)
Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)	6.52	5.50 <u>5.77</u>	0.75	(0.5:1)	2.75 <u>2.89</u>
Developed Land (Tier IV)	2.15	0.00	0.00	None	0.00
Total	8.67	5.50 <u>5.77</u>	0.75		2.75 <u>2.89</u>

The proposed project will impact ~~5.50~~ 5.77 acres and will require ~~2.75~~ 2.89 acres of mitigation, calculated at a 0.5:1 ratio, of southern mixed chaparral habitat to be purchased offsite in an approved mitigation bank within the County's MSCP boundaries. The existing open space easement (TM #4958) was placed primarily to avoid impacts to the onsite drainage features. This open space will not provide or require mitigation.

Implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above will reduce all significant impact to below a level of significance and ensure that the project is in compliance with the MSCP, County Subarea Plan and the BMO.

7.2 Recommendations to Offset Potential Adverse Impacts

The following recommendations are included to further reduce impacts to biological resources on this site:

- Prior to brushing and clearing the limits of the open space shall clearly staked, flagged, and fenced.
- Brushing of the site shall be conducted between September 1 and March 1 to avoid impacts to nesting birds.
- After brushing and prior to grading silt fence shall be placed around the perimeter of the site to protect the open space habitat from siltation, erosion, and inadvertent grading impacts.
- The area abutting the open space easement shall be protected by the permanent placement of double split-railed fencing and signage every 100 feet with County approved language.

8.0 LITERATURE CITED

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CERTIFICATION

Catherine MacGregor, Denise Moe, Linda Slobodnik and Elyssa Robertson have prepared this report.



Elyssa K. Robertson
Principal



Linda Slobodnik
Associate Biologist

APPENDIX A

PLANTS OBSERVED ON THE QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH PROPERTY

APPENDIX A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH SITE

Species	Common Name	Family	Habitat
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise	Rosaceae	CH
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	coastal sagebrush	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Baccharis sarathroides</i>	broom Baccharis	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard	Brassicaceae	CH
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	soft chess	Poaceae	CH
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	totalote	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>glabriuscula</i>	yellow pincushion	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Cheilanthes clevelandii</i>	Cleveland's lip fern	Pteridaceae [Polypodiaceae]	CH
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	-	Solanaceae	CH
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California Encelia	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>elongatum</i>	chaparral woolly-star	Polemoniaceae	CH
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	Polygonaceae	CH
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	long-stem golden-yarrow	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stem filaree, red-stem storksbill	Geraniaceae	CH
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	blanket flower	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Gutierrezia californica</i>	California matchweed	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	broom matchweed, snakeweed	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i>	sawtooth goldenbush	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	slender sunflower	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Helianthemum scoparium</i>	peak rush-rose	Cistaceae	CH
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	southern honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae	CH
<i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i>	coast deerweed	Fabaceae	CH
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	chapparal bushmallow	Malvaceae	CH
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	Anacardiaceae	CH
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i> var. <i>macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber, man-root	Cucurbitaceae	CH
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	coast monkey flower	Scrophulariaceae	CH
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	Solanaceae	CH
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	bird's-foot cliff-brake	Pteridaceae [Polypodiaceae]	CH
<i>Pennisetum</i> sp.	fountain grass	Poaceae	CH
<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	showy Penstemon	Scrophulariaceae	CH
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>triangularis</i>	California goldenback fern	Pteridaceae [Polypodiaceae]	CH
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i>	granny's hairnet	Polygonaceae	CH
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	scrub oak	Fagaceae	CH
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	holly-leaf redberry	Rhamnaceae	CH
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush	Anacardiaceae	CH
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle, tumbleweed	Chenopodiaceae	CH
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	Lamiaceae	CH
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia	Lamiaceae	CH
<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i>	Bigelow's spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	CH
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	-	Solanaceae	CH

Species	Common Name	Family	Habitat
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow-thistle	Asteraceae	CH
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	wooly bluecurls	Lamiaceae	CH
<i>Xylococcus bicolor</i>	mission manzanita	Ericaceae	CH
<i>Yucca schidigera</i>	Mohave yucca	Agavaceae [Liliaceae]	CH
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	our lord's candle	Agavaceae [Liliaceae]	CH

* Non-native species

CH: Southern mixed chaparral

APPENDIX B

WILDLIFE SPECIES ON THE QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH PROPERTY

APPENDIX B			
WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH SITE			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Observed *	# Observed (estimate)
Insects			
Behr's metalmark	<i>Apodemia mormo virgulti</i>	CH	2
Dragonfly	Suborder <i>Anisoptera</i>	CH	1
Wasp	Order <i>Hymenoptera</i>	CH	1
Birds		CH	
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	CH	1
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	CH	1 (Flyover)
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	CH	1
Scrub jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	CH	1
Mammals		CH	
California pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	CH	2 (Found Dead)
Cottontail rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus auduboni</i>	CH	2
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	CH	Scat
Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	CH	Scat and Mounds
Ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	CH	Scat and Holes

CH-Chaparral

APPENDIX C

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH PROPERTY

APPENDIX C
SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE
QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH SITE

Species	Growth form	CNPS	R-E-D	State	Federal	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>ACANTHOMINTHA ILICIFOLIA</i> "San Diego thorn-mint"	Annual herb	1B	2-3-2	CE	FT	Low; this species is associated with clay soils, which do not occur onsite. <i>Acanthomintha</i> was not observed during site visits.
<i>BACCHARIS VANESSAE</i> "Encinitas baccharis"	Shrub (deciduous)	1B	2-3-3	CE	FT	Low; appropriate habitat does not occur onsite and was not observed on site visits.
<i>CEANOTHUS CYANEUS</i> "Lakeside ceanothus"	Shrub (evergreen)	1B	3-2-2	None	SOC	Moderate; appropriate habitat found onsite but was not observed during site visits.
<i>CHAMAEBATIA AUSTRALIS</i> "southern mountain misery"	Shrub (evergreen)	4	1-2-1	None	None	Low; appropriate soils does not occur onsite and was not observed on site visits.
<i>CHORIZANTHE LEPTOTHECA</i> "Peninsular spineflower"	Annual herb	4	1-2-2	None	None	Low; appropriate soils do not occur onsite and was not observed on site visits.
<i>HARPAGONELLA PALMERI</i> "Palmer's grapplinghook"	Annual herb	4	1-2-1	None	SOC	Low; appropriate soil does not occur onsite.
<i>HORKELIA TRUNCATA</i> "Ramona horkelia"	Perennial herb	1B	3-1-2	None	None	Low; appropriate soil does not occur onsite.
<i>LEPECHINIA CARDIOPHYLLA</i> "heart-leaved pitcher sage"	Shrub	1B	3-2-2	None	SOC	Low; appropriate habitat occurs onsite but was not observed during site visits.
<i>MACHAERANTHERA JUNCEA</i> "rush-like bristleweed"	Perennial herb	4	1-1-1	None	None	Moderate; appropriate habitat found onsite.
<i>MONARDELLA HYPOLEUCA</i> SSP. <i>LANATA</i> "felt-leaved monardella"	Perennial herb (rhizomatous)	1B	2-2-2	None	None	Low; appropriate soils do not occur onsite.
<i>NOLINA CISMONTANA</i> "chaparral nolina"	Shrub (evergreen)	1B	3-2-3	None	SOC	Low; appropriate soils do not occur onsite.
<i>PIPERIA COOPERI</i> "chaparral rein orchid"	Perennial herb	4	1-2-2	None	None	Low; appropriate soils do not occur onsite and was not observed during site visits.
<i>PIPERIA LEPTOPETALA</i> "narrow-petaled rein orchid"	Perennial herb	4	1-1-3	None	None	Low; appropriate habitat does not occur onsite and was not observed during site visits.
<i>POLYGALA CORNUTA</i> VAR. <i>FISHIAE</i> "Fish's milkwort"	Shrub (deciduous)	4	1-1-2	None	None	Low; appropriate habitat occurs onsite but was not observed during site visits.
<i>SATUREJA CHANDLERI</i> "San Miguel savory"	Perennial herb	1B	2-2-2	None	None	Low; appropriate soils do not occur onsite.
<i>SENECIO GANDERI</i> "Gander's ragwort"	Perennial herb	1B	3-2-3	CR	SOC	Low; appropriate soils do not occur onsite.
<i>TETRACOCCLUS DIOICUS</i> "Parry's tetraococcus"	Shrub (deciduous)	1B	3-2-2	None	SOC	Low; appropriate habitat occurs onsite but was not observed during site visits.

APPENDIX D

SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH PROPERTY

APPENDIX D SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE QUEEN OF ANGELS CHURCH SITE				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status*	Habitat	Potential On-Site
INVERTEBRATES				
Hermes copper	<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	FSC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral; 0-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
AMPHIBIANS				
Arroyo southwestern toad	<i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i>	FE/CSC Protected	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams. Habitats used include valley-foothill and desert riparian as well as a variety of more arid habitats including desert wash, palm oasis, and Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; 500-3000ft. Nocturnal.	Low; appropriate habitat is found onsite however, no water sources are nearby.
Western spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	SOC/CSC Protected	Grassland situations can occasionally occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Populations may persist a few years in orchard-vineyard habitats; 0-3000ft.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
REPTILES				
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	SOC/CSC	Grass, chaparral, woodland, desert and coastal sage scrub. Found near rock outcrops with adjacent seasonal drainages; 0-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Coastal rosy boa	<i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Often found in association with rock outcrops; 0-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Coastal western whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	SOC/CSC	Mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Prefers rocky firm soils but avoids dense grasslands and wet areas; 0-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Northern red diamond rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, open grassy areas and agricultural areas, chamise chaparral, pinon juniper and desert scrub; 0-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Orange-throated whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	SOC/CSC Protected	Can be found in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, riparian, and chamise chaparral habitats. Open hillsides with brush and rock, well drained soils; 1-1000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
San Diego banded gecko	<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, grassland, and chamise chaparral; 0-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status*	Habitat	Potential On-Site
San Diego horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	SOC/CSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress, juniper and annual	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
San Diego ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	--/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, closed cone forest; 0 to over 3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Silvery legless lizard	<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian and coastal desert dunes. Found in sandy loam and areas of accumulated leaf litter beneath shrubs and trees; 0-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
MAMMALS				
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/CSC	This species is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats; 0 to over 3000ft.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
Big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctubinus macrotis</i>	--/CSC	Pinon juniper; over 3000ft.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
Dulzura California pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	SOC/CSC	Occupies coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, and mixed conifer habitats; 0 to over 3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	--/CSC	Mixed chaparral, mixed conifer, closed cone forests and montane meadows; over 3000ft.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite and is not known to occur at the site's lower elevation.
Greater western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SOC/CSC Sensitive	Open semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting; 500-3000ft.	Low; although there is chaparral habitat, there are no appropriate roosting areas onsite.
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	--/CSC	Mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, riparian, and mixed conifer; 1000 to over 3000ft.	Low; due to the disturbance of the site and the surrounding urbanization.
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	--/CSC	Mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, coastal or desert dunes and mixed conifers; 1000 to over 3000ft.	Low; due to the disturbance of the site and the surrounding urbanization.
Los Angeles little pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	--/CSC	Mixed chaparral, grasslands, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral; 1000-3000ft.	Low; due to the disturbance of the site and the surrounding urbanization.
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	FSC/CSC	Forested and bushy regions, avoids open areas.	Low; due to the disturbance of the site and the surrounding urbanization.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status*	Habitat	Potential On-Site
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallid</i>	--/CSC Sensitive	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, desert wash and desert scrub. Prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging; 0-1000ft.	Low; although there is coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat, there are no appropriate roosting areas onsite.
Pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--/CSC	Mixed chaparral and desert scrub. Prefers rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites; 0-1000ft. Nocturnal.	Low; although there is chaparral habitat, there are no appropriate roosting areas onsite.
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	--/CSC	Nocturnal; found in mixed and chamise chaparral. Nests in rock recesses, hollow trees, logs, snags, abandoned burrow, or woodrat nests; 500 to over 3000ft	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	FSC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, and closed cone forest and open areas. Common in irrigated pastures and row crops; 0 to over 3000ft.	Low; due to the disturbance of the site and the surrounding urbanization.
San Diego desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	FSC/CSC	Nocturnal in Coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral and rocky outcrops. Typically associated with cacti; 500-3000ft.	Low; appropriate habitat is found onsite but was not observed during site visits.
Small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	--/CSC	Mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, pinon juniper, coastal or desert dunes and mixed conifers; 1000 to over 3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Southern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	SOC/CSC	Nocturnal in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, and chamise chaparral. Low to moderate shrub cover is preferred; 500-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Southern mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	--/CSC	Forests, brushfields, and meadows.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
Stephan's kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	FE/CT	Coastal sage scrub and grasslands; 500-3000ft.	Low; although appropriate habitat occurs onsite, no evidence of burrows or other activity was noted during field surveys.
Townsend's western big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii townsendii</i>	SOC/CSC	Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for night, day, hibernation or maternity roosts; 500-3000ft.	Low; there are no appropriate roosting areas onsite.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status*	Habitat	Potential On-Site
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	SOC/CSC Sensitive	Mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodland and pinon juniper. Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed; 0-1000ft.	Low; although appropriate habitat occurs, there are no waters sources onsite.
BIRDS				
Bell's sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed and chamise chaparral. Nests well hidden in sagebrush or other scrub; 0-3000ft.	Low, but unlikely due to the disturbed nature of the site.
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--/CSC Fully protected	Mountains, foothills, and adjacent grassland, open areas and canyons; 0-3000ft. (nesting/wintering)	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SOC/CSC	Roadside vegetation, thickets, savanna, coastal sage scrub, grasslands, riparian, oak woodlands and desert scrub and wash or any open country with high perches as lookouts; 0-3000ft.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
Rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	SOC/CSC	A common resident of sparse, mixed chaparral and coastal scrub habitats (especially coastal sage). Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches; 0-3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	--/CSC	Open woodlands, residential, larger trees for nesting; 0 to over 3000ft.	Low; no appropriate habitat onsite.
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	--/CSC	Dry open country or along roadsides; coastal sage scrub, mixed and chamise chaparral, grassland, riparian, mixed conifer and closed cone forest; 0 to over 3000ft.	Moderate; appropriate habitat is found onsite.

Federal Species Designations (USFWS 1996, 1997)

FE Federal Endangered species

FT Federal Threatened species

FSC Species of Concern (former Candidate Species)

State Species Designations (CDFG 1997, 2000)

CE State listed as Endangered

CT State listed as Threatened

CSC CDFG "Species of Special Concern"

Queen of Angels Project Site-Figure 4



West



South



Southwest



North